

THE RECORD
of
COLLABORATION
of
KING FAROUK OF EGYPT
with
The Nazis and Their Ally, The Mufti

*The Official Nazi Records of the King's Alliance
and of the Mufti's Plans for
Bombing Jerusalem and Tel Aviv*

MEMORANDUM
SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS
June 1948

THE NATION ASSOCIATES
20 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y.

THE COLLABORATION OF EGYPT'S KING
WITH THE NAZIS AND THE MUFTI

On May 15, 1948, the day on which the British mandate ended, the Egyptian Government, a member of the United Nations, informed the Security Council that the Egyptian Army had entered Palestine. Thus ended the farce which denied aggression on the score that the Army of Liberation, organized by the Arab League consisting of seven Arab states with headquarters in Cairo, consisted of so-called volunteers.

The Egyptian Army "celebrated" its intervention by bombing Tel Aviv, seat of the Provisional Government of Israel. Since May 15, the planes of the Egyptian Army have continuously strafed Tel Aviv, a non-military target, with resulting civilian casualties, ending only with the truce.

Why the Egyptian Government has embarked upon this venture becomes clearer after examining recently discovered official documents of the Nazi Foreign Office, copies of which are now in the files of the American State Department and the British Foreign Office. The Egyptian Army, under the direction of King Farouk, is at long last carrying out a program proposed by the Mufti, Haj Amin el-Husseini, now the Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, but not carried out during World War II by the Nazi High Command only because they did not have an adequate task force.

That King Farouk should now be willing to embark upon this adventure, is explained by the two alliances now fully disclosed in captured Nazi documents.

(1) Farouk's alliance with the Nazi High Command and his acquiescence in Nazi plans to convey him to a secret hiding place

during the war on the trumped up charge that the British were planning to assassinate him.

(2) His authorization to supply the Nazi High Command with documented information of a military nature designed to destroy the Allied Armies in North Africa.

Mufti Intermediary in Negotiations With Nazis

The intermediary in these negotiations was the Mufti, who by 1941 had been established in Nazi Germany as the fourth partner of the Axis. This explained why the Mufti, having escaped from house arrest in France found an asylum in Egypt and was offered a refuge in one of King Farouk's palaces in June of 1946, a refuge which he accepted and continues to use.

The Mufti-Farouk alliance, cemented during the war years, has borne fruit in the direct sponsorship by the Egyptian King of the Mufti's efforts to become the head of the Arab Government. Farouk is opposed to King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan and the British efforts to enthrone him as King of Arab Palestine under their domination.

Egypt Sent Military Data to Nazis

The documents reveal that

(1) On July 28, 1942, two Egyptian military planes had been instructed by the highest Egyptian authorities to fly to Fieldmarshal Rommel's headquarters. The planes contained important maps and plans intended for the German military authorities.

(2) This action resulted from more than two years of negotiations between King Farouk and the Nazis. The intermediary was the Mufti.

Hitler's Exchanges with Farouk

On April 30, 1941, the Egyptian Ambassador in Teheran, Farouk's father-in-law, received a message from Hitler himself, responding to an April 15th message by King Farouk, transmitted by the Egyptian Ambassador. The Hitler message was that the Fuehrer "took note with great interest of the statements made to him in the name of the King". He "fully appreciates the difficult situation in which Egypt finds herself and especially the King." The communication "thanks the latter (King Farouk) for his confidential disclosures which the Ambassador communicated to him". In the same letter, Hitler told King Farouk that he will "gladly keep a closer cooperation with him". At the same time, Hitler requested the name of "an authorized confidential agent to go to Bucharest or Ankara in order to discuss this cooperation". Hitler's message was conveyed by Foreign Minister Ribbentrop. On June 1, 1942, Ambassador Ettel, one of Hitler's roving ambassadors submitted a confidential memorandum to the Foreign Office. In this memorandum, he detailed the negotiations to have Farouk brought physically within the German sphere of influence and with and through whom communications with Farouk were exchanged.

Plans to Bring Farouk to Nazi Sphere

In this document, Ettel reveals that the plan filed was the Mufti's plan and the intermediaries were the Mufti's friends. It was the Mufti who proposed that the emissary to be used in arranging for Farouk to flee to German territory should be his friend, Zulficar Pascha, former Egyptian

Ambassador to Teheran and the father-in-law of Farouk. The negotiations were to be conducted in three stages. First, contact was to be established with the Mufti; second, on the Mufti's suggestion, contact was to be established with the Egyptian Consul in Istamboul, Mohammed Amin Zaki, a foe of England. Zaki was to be asked to deliver a letter to Zulficar Pascha, who was to bring it to King Farouk. Third, the Mufti, according to Ambassador Ettel, suggested his own secretary, Dr. Mustafa el Wakil, an Egyptian citizen, should fly to Istamboul with a German passport to sound out Zaki. In the event that Zaki should be prepared to act as the intermediary with Farouk's father-in-law, the letter for the Egyptian authority should be given to Zaki. The Mufti himself undertook also to send a letter urging the proposed action.

Nazis Tell Farouk British Plot on His Life

In the same memorandum, Ettel reveals that he was personally known to Zulficar Pascha, as he twice previously had delivered messages from the Reich intended for the Egyptian King and had received from Zulficar Pascha the King's replies. The motivation for the King's proposed flight was the allegation that the British planned an attempt on his life and Hitler's belief that these threats would be carried out. Therefore Hitler thought and so said that Farouk should make all the necessary preparations to flee to an area where German power prevailed.

The signal to the King that the moment had arrived for flight was a special code to be broadcast over a German radio station.

Under the plan, the shortest route for the King to the German

sphere of influence would be by plane to Fieldmarshal Rommel's headquarters. However, the Reich agreed to use any other route that the King might prefer, including Crete.

The King was assured that he would be received with all honors due a friendly reigning sovereign and that he would be given every possible means by the Nazis for the continuation of the activities of his government.

Farouk's Gratitude to Nazis

On March 24, 1943, in another secret document, prepared for the German Foreign Office, Ambassador Ettel sets forth King Farouk's reaction to the Nazi plan described above as conveyed to him by the confidential agent with whom the King had had two lengthy conversations.

In these conversations, according to Ettel, the King "gratefully acknowledged the security measures which the Reich had taken for his person and the manner in which this delicate question had been handled." King Farouk also instructed the confidential agent to convey the King's gratitude to the Foreign Minister of the Reich.

Farouk Calls for Axis Victory

The King also informed the confidential agent that as in the past, he was still hoping for an Axis victory. Specifically, the King declared that the "rumors which were being circulated about a rapprochement between him and the democracies were nothing else but a matter of political expediency and shrewdness, necessary for the then prevailing circumstances".

Nor did the King forget the Mufti, for Ettel also reports "that the King instructed the confidential agent to convey his best wishes to the Mufti of Jerusalem and to all those who work with him for the success and victory of the Axis."

But the plans miscarried. It was not due to any lack of desire by either the King or the Nazis. An Allied victory in the Middle East was responsible.

Farouk Favored Iraqi Revolt Against British

In the interval between April 1941 and March 1943, King Farouk showed in many ways his identification with the Axis. When, in April of 1941, the Iraqi revolt against the British took place, King Farouk sent a telegram of congratulations to the Iraqi Regent. The Iraqi revolt, it should be recalled was fundamental German strategy and took place at a time when the outlook for the British was at its lowest. Hitler's drive was to split the British Empire in two, deprive the Allies of their chief source of oil in Iraq and Iran, their source of raw materials in India, and to isolate the Allies in the Middle East. For two months, a precarious battle raged. German and Italian air forces refueled in Syria entered the fight. General Dentz, Vichy High Commissioner in Syria and Lebanon, following the instructions of the Italo-German Armistice Commission rushed trainloads of French arms to Iraq. At the same time the Mufti, working in cooperation with Iraqi military forces, mobilized into activity subversive elements throughout the Middle East to support the revolt. The Iraqi Army was entirely pro-Nazi. Nazi

clubs and associations were in relationship with the German ambassadors in Bagdad, Iraq, and Ankara, Turkey. The native pro-Nazis were stimulated by a number of political emigres from Palestine, whose connections with Nazi Germany were close. These included in addition to the Mufti, his nephew, Jamal Husseini, now Vice Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee and its representative in the Palestine discussions in the United Nations.

In contrast to this pro-Axis activity are the services rendered to the Allied Armies by 85,800 men and 50,400 women, members of the Jewish community of Palestine, who volunteered for war service. More than 27,000 of them served with the British forces on all the war fronts. Selected civilian volunteers carried out secret raids in the Middle East and parachute missions into enemy Europe. Half of them lost their lives. Palestine itself became a base as well as an arsenal for the Allies. It became an important supply of manufactured goods not only for military purposes, but for civilian needs in the surrounding countries.

Mufti Urged Nazis to Bomb Jerusalem and Tel Aviv

While the Jews were helping the Allies, the Mufti was planning with the Axis on the fashion in which Jewish Palestine should be destroyed. His reasons were two:

(1) Personal vindictiveness and hatred of the Jews which had previously caused his active association with the Nazi policy of exterminating the Jews of Europe.

(2) The second purpose was military, namely to destroy an essential military factor which played a role in the subsequent Allied

victory in North Africa.

The Mufti was constantly urging attacks on Jerusalem, on the Jewish Agency Headquarters there and on Tel Aviv, the all Jewish city. This is revealed in a number of secret documents found by the Allied Armies in Germany when they entered the country.

Thus, according to one of these documents, a secret report of the German Air Force Command, dated October 29, 1943, revealed that the Mufti for the past six months had been proposing an attack on Jerusalem and the Headquarters of the Jewish Agency by air and an attack on Tel Aviv. According to this report, the Mufti proposed that November 2, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration should be "celebrated" by such an attack.

At the same time, and again under the Mufti's pressure, the Air Force Command was considering an attack on military objectives along the Palestine coast and expressed the opinion that "even the Grand Mufti, as the Reich Secretary Headquarters has said, would consider this sufficient".

In the same report, the Mufti's efforts to secure an attack on Tel Aviv are described. According to the report, "without doubt Tel Aviv should be considered as the object of counter-attacks against the British and American terrorist attacks. Any attack must be carried out with a very large force in order to have a lasting effect." But Fieldmarshal Goering was obliged to turn down the request on July 17 because no task force in sufficiently large numbers was available.

Apparently the Mufti did not rest, for another report dated March 30, 1944, reveals that the Mufti again urged that the bombing of

Tel Aviv again take place on April 1, 1944. Again the Air Force Command reluctantly had to reiterate its refusal to do so.

Mufti's Partnership in Nazi War on Jews

This is not the only evidence of the Mufti's efforts to destroy the Jews in Palestine and outside Palestine. Other documents previously published by the Nation Associates in a memorandum submitted to the United Nations in May 1947, entitled "The Arab Higher Committee, Its Origin, Personnel and Purposes," reveal the Nazi promise made to the Mufti in a declaration issued on November 2, 1943, "that the destruction of the so-called Jewish National Home in Palestine is an immutable part of the policy of the greater German Reich". While the Mufti was waiting for the opportune moment to destroy Palestine Jewry, he played an active role in the Nazi extermination of the 6,000,000 Jews in Nazi occupied European lands. The records are available in the files of the State Department showing this alliance and that the Mufti was to be featured in June 1944 at a Nazi International Anti-Jewish Congress held because of military reverses; that he was in communication with Foreign Minister Ribbentrop, Himmler, the Commander of the S.S. Troops and the Foreign Ministers of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, for the purpose of carrying forward the efforts to seal off Jewish escape from Nazi Europe and thus assure their extermination.

It is revealed further that in presenting a number of drafts for a declaration by the Axis recognizing a Pan Arabic Federation, with himself as the head, the Mufti proposed that the Jews of Palestine should be disposed of in exactly the same way that their problem was resolved in the Axis-controlled countries -- namely by extermination. A reversal in the

military situation prevented the Nazis from carrying out such an undertaking.

Mufti Persuaded Egypt to Bomb Tel Aviv

This has not however deterred the Mufti. What he failed to accomplish during the war years, he has now induced his patron, the Egyptian King to attempt. This effort is in keeping with the secret pact between the Mufti and Hitler, that in the event of one surviving, the survivor should undertake to carry out their joint purpose. Their fundamental purpose was the extermination of the Jews.

Egypt sits in an honored seat in the United Nations, in the face of its pro-Nazi record, by grace of a formal declaration of war in February 1945, when the defeat of Nazi Germany was apparent to all and when no military participation was required. The declaration of war was the required card of admission to the United Nations.

Mufti a War Criminal

Why the Arab Higher Committee, aided by the Mufti, is permitted to be represented in the deliberations of the United Nations is not understandable, for the Mufti is as much a war criminal as any Nazi still on trial at Nuremberg. Nor can his Axis association be explained away on the score that Germany was the only country which offered him asylum. The record shows that as far back as 1936, the Mufti carried out his attacks on the Jews with funds supplied by the Nazis. The authority for that statement is to be found in the records of the German High Command in Flensburg, captured at the end of the war. In one of these reports,

it is stated "only through funds made available by Germany to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was it possible to carry out the revolt in Palestine."

Nor was the Mufti's part in the last war limited to his participation in the program exterminating the Jews and to the Iraqi revolt. The Mufti was the active partner of the Axis in contact with the Nazis of Germany, the Fascists of Italy, and the Japanese. From his headquarters in Germany, he supervised propaganda, espionage, the organization of Moslem military units in Axis-occupied countries in North Africa and Russia, the establishment of Arab legions, Fifth Column activities in the Middle East, including sabotage and parachute expeditions. He had at his disposal not only the German-controlled radio, but radio stations in Bari, Rome, Tokyo, and Athens.

His espionage service extended throughout the Middle East. He had a sub-office in Geneva linking him to Egypt and Turkey, and another in Istanbul, branching out all along the Syrian-Turkish frontier in Mersine, Alexandretta, Antioch, Adana and Diarbekr. These stations received information directly from the Mufti's agents in Palestine, Syria, and Iraq, and maintained close contact with members of the German Intelligence in Turkey.

RIBBENTROP CONVEYS HITLER'S REQUEST FOR GO-BETWEEN WITH EGYPT

(Translation)

Vienna, April 30, 1941

RAM No. 134

Diplogerma

T e h e r a n

No. 197

Coded Telegram

Secret Code

In response to telegram No. 226 of April 15

Please give the Egyptian Ambassador the following answer to his communication:

The Fuehrer took note with great interest of the statements made to him in the name of the King of Egypt. He fully appreciates the difficult situation in which Egypt finds herself, and especially the Egyptian King. He thanks the latter for his confidential disclosures which the Ambassador communicated to him. From the Reich's attitude towards the Egyptian King, the latter will have realized that Germany's fight is not directed against Egypt or the other Arab countries in the Near East, but solely against the common enemy of Germany and of the Arab countries: England. England's methods towards the countries conquered by her are sufficiently known in Germany so as to make us fully aware of the pressure exerted on Egypt. This may be the reason why certain measures had to be taken by the Egyptian government, which showed a certain complaisance towards England, which measures the Reich could not understand otherwise. The Fuehrer was convinced, that a change would take place forthwith, as soon as the imminent collapse of England and her empire would be felt both in the Arab countries and in Egypt, and British pressure would thus vanish. The fight which England forced on Germany will end with England's complete defeat, and the help which the United States promised, will have no effect whatsoever.

It is the immovable goal of the Axis, to eliminate forever the disastrous influence, which England wields both in Europe and in the Near East, and to usher in a new order based on the principle of consideration of the justified interests of all the nations. With regard to Egypt, the Fuehrer has already stated previously, that Germany has no territorial aspirations in the Arab countries, but that he rather desires the independence of the Arab world - and in this he agrees with the Duce.

They request the Ambassador to convey this message of the Fuehrer to the King, and to inform him at the same time, that he will gladly consider a closer cooperation with him. If he has the possibility of delegating an authorized confidential agent to a third place, like Bucharest or Ankara, in order to discuss this cooperation, we will gladly get in touch with him. In the affirmative, the ambassador should please inform you accordingly.

Cable execution.

Ribbentrop

Abschrift

Wien, den 30. April 1941

RAM Nr.134

Diplogerma

T e h e r a n

Nr.197

T e l e g r a m m 1.Ziff.

(Geh.Ch.Verf.)

Auf Telegramm Nr.226 vom 15.4.

Ich bitte, dem dortigen ägyptischen Botschafter auf seine Mitteilung folgendes zu antworten:

Der Führer habe von seinen im Auftrage des Königs von Ägypten gemachten Ausführungen mit großem Interesse Kenntnis genommen. Er würdige die schwierige Lage Ägyptens und insbesondere des ägyptischen Königs, dem er für seine vertrauensvollen durch den Botschafter übermittelten Eröffnungen danken lasse. Dem ägyptischen König sei ja aus der bisherigen Haltung der Reichsregierung Ägypten gegenüber bekannt, daß sich der Kampf Deutschlands nicht gegen Ägypten oder die anderen arabischen Länder des Vorderen Orients richte, sondern nur gegen den gemeinsamen Feind Deutschlands wie der arabischen Länder: England. Man kenne in Deutschland die Methoden Englands gegenüber den von ihm vergewaltigten Ländern gut genug, um sich über die Härte des auf Ägypten ausgeübten Druckes völlig im klaren zu sein. Aus diesem Grunde wäre es vielleicht nicht zu vermeiden gewesen, wenn von der ägyptischen Regierung manche Maßnahmen getroffen worden seien, die eine Willfährigkeit England gegenüber hätten erkennen lassen, die die Reichsregierung sonst nicht verstehen könne. Der Führer nähme als sicher an, daß darin sofort ein Wandel eintreten würde, sobald das bevorstehende Zusammenbrechen Englands und seines Imperiums auch in der arabischen Welt und in Ägypten stärker fühlbar und damit der englische Druck schwinden werde. Der Deutschland von England aufgezwungene Kampf werde mit dessen völliger Niederzwingung enden, woran auch die von den Vereinigten Staaten versprochene Hilfe nicht das geringste werde ändern können.

Es sei das unverrückbare Ziel der Achsenmächte, den verhängnisvollen Einfluß, den England bisher in Europa wie auch im Vorderen Orient ausgeübt habe, für alle Zukunft auszuschalten und stattdessen eine neue Ordnung der Dinge herbeizuführen, die auf dem Grundsatz der Berücksichtigung der berechtigten Interessen aller Nationen beruhen werde. Was besonders Ägypten² betreffen werde, so habe der Führer schon früher erklärt, daß Deutschland keinerlei territoriale Aspirationen gegenüber den arabischen Ländern habe, sondern vielmehr - und darin sei er auch mit dem Duce einig - die Unabhängigkeit Ägyptens und der gesamten arabischen Welt wünsche.

Sie bäten den Botschafter, diese Botschaft des Führers dem König zukommen zu lassen und ihn gleichzeitig wissen zu lassen, daß wir gern bereit seien, eine engere Zusammenarbeit mit ihm ins Auge zu fassen. Falls er die Möglichkeit sähe, einen bevollmächtigten Vertrauensmann zu Besprechungen über eine solche Zusammenarbeit an einen dritten Ort wie etwa Bukarest oder Ankara, zu entsenden, so seien wir bereit, mit diesem in Kontakt zu treten. Gegebenenfalls möge der Botschafter Ihnen eine entsprechende Mitteilung zukommen lassen.

Drahtbericht über Ausführung.

Ribbentrop.

NAZIS NEGOTIATE WITH KING FAROUK TO FLEE TO GERMAN SPHERE

Charge Britain Threatens to Assassinate Him

(Translation)

Negotiations with King Farouk

SECRET STATE MATTER

DELIVERY OF A MESSAGE TO H.M. KING FAROUK

Previous experiences have shown that the safest and most reliable way to deliver a message to King Farouk is via his father-in-law Zulficar Pascha, who, until recently, was Ambassador in Teheran and who has now returned to Egypt. Zulficar Pascha is a close friend of the Mufti, and, therefore, Zulficar Pascha can be reached most effectively via the Mufti.

After contacting the Mufti, it appears that the latter is prepared to cooperate to the best of his ability in the delivery of a message to the King. In this connection, he made the following proposal:

The Egyptian Consul in Istanbul, Mahammed Amin Zaki, is a reliable and tried Egyptian nationalist, and foe of England. He is the first one to be considered for delivering a letter to Zulficar Pascha.

In order to ascertain whether Amin Zaki is ready and willing to carry out the mission, the Mufti suggests dispatching to Istanbul, his trustworthy and discreet secretary, Dr. Mustafa el Wakil. In view of the fact that Mustafa el Wakil is an Egyptian citizen, the Mufti wants him to fly to Istanbul, as a courier guide (Kurierbegleiter) with a German passport. The German courier receives the letter intended for Zulficar Pascha. This letter will only be handed over to Dr. Mustafa in Istanbul, after ascertaining that Amin Zaki is willing to go to Egypt, in order to remit the letter personally to the recipient.

The Mufti is prepared to also give a letter along to his friend Zulficar Pascha.

The Mufti's suggestion sounds good, and the following steps are to be taken in this connection:

1. Issue a German passport to Dr. Mustafa el Wakil under an assumed German name.
2. Prepare all the necessary papers, so as to enable Dr. Mustafa to accompany the German diplomatic courier.
3. Select an especially reliable German courier.
4. Fix the time of the courier flight and notify the Consul General in Istanbul.

5. Shortly before taking off:

- a) remit the letter for Zulficar Pascha with the message to the King and
- b) remit to the German courier the letter from the Mufti, intended for Zulficar Pascha.

6. Upon their arrival in Istanbul, the courier together with Dr. Mustafa go to the German Consul, to whom the letters are handed for safekeeping.

7. Dr. Mustafa ascertains, whether Amin Zaki is prepared to deliver personally the letters to Zulficar Pascha.

8. As soon as Amin Zaki's consent has been received, both letters are to be turned over by the German Consul General to Dr. Mustafa, who remits them immediately to Amin Zaki.

9. Notification is then sent by Dr. Mustafa to the Consul General, who transmits this communication without delay by special wireless service to the Foreign Minister of the Reich.

10. In case Amin Zaki is unable to take the trip to Egypt, he is to find, among the Egyptian nationalists living in Istanbul, another suitable and absolutely reliable man, for the purpose of carrying out the mission. The name of the party in question is to be communicated to the Foreign Office by wireless, in order to obtain the Mufti's consent. Only when the Mufti has okayed the man, are the letters to be turned over to him, as outlined above. Then proceed as per No. 9.

In order to give Zulficar Pascha the guarantee that the message which he is to deliver to the King, is authentic, it is advisable that I sign the letter and also that I conduct the necessary discussions with the Mufti. Zulficar Pascha knows me from Teheran, where I twice delivered messages of the Reich to him, intended for the King, and where he handed me the King's answers. During the Mufti's stay in Teheran, I had several conversations with him, from which I gather that he and Zulficar Pascha are close friends. I had this confirmed during a talk with Zulficar Pascha, who informed me that he met secretly in Teheran with his old friend the Mufti.

If the Mufti points out in his letter, addressed to Zulficar Pascha, that I am acting in behalf of the Foreign Minister, and that I discussed with him in Berlin the way to deliver the letters, Zulficar Pascha will have unequivocal evidence of the authenticity of the letter, provided the go-between, Dr. Mustafa and the confidential agent, who is to go from Istanbul to Egypt, are absolutely trustworthy and forward, i.e. deliver the original letters.

With regard to the wording, the following suggestion is made:

Your Excellency:

Twice I had the honorable mission of bringing you messages from the Fuehrer, resp. from the Reich, intended for King Farouk of Egypt, and to receive H.M.'s answer.

In behalf of the Foreign Minister of the Reich, I am here-with delivering to your Excellency a new communication of the Reich to H.M. King Farouk, which kindly convey to H.M.:

The Fuehrer has been watching with growing anxiety the British intrigues against H.M. The Fuehrer fears, because of increasing German military pressure on their positions in Egypt, that the British will not only threaten H.M.'s life, but will not hesitate to carry out these threats. In view of this, the Fuehrer thinks it imperative that H.M. make all necessary preparations to flee from Egypt to an area where German power prevails.

To insure the proper timing for this escape, a warning will be broadcast over the German radio station. As soon as the German shortwave radio programs in Egyptian, starting daily at o'clock, Meter announce "Sure" of the Koran at the beginning of the broadcast, and "Sure" of the Koran at the end of the broadcast, it means that it is the last moment for the escape. In order to make sure that H.M. receives the warning, the broadcasts will repeat the "Sures" from the Koran mentioned above on three consecutive days.

The Fuehrer has ordered that on arrival of H.M. in the German sphere of influence, he be received with all the honors due the friendly reigning sovereign of Egypt, and that he be given every possible assistance from the German side for the continuation of his government activities.

The shortest and surest way to the German sphere of influence is by airplane to Fieldmarshal Rommel. However, the Reich agrees, of course, to any other way which H.M. feels is preferable, like for instance Crete.

This letter is being delivered by a confidential agent designated by the Mufti, and he also conveys to your Excellency a personal letter from the Mufti.

The Mufti does not know the contents of this letter. He only knows that it refers to a message for H.M. The nature of the message is entirely unknown to him.

May I request your Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of this letter by any suitable and absolutely reliable channel, and to let me have the response of H.M.

May God graciously protect H.M. and the Royal Family, and may the plans for their safety and the preservation of H.M. and that of the Royal Family be carried out successfully.

With all good wishes for your personal well-being, I beg to remain, your Excellency,

Respectfully,

The details about radio schedule and wave length have yet to be obtained and secured until the warning has been broadcast.

The nature of the warning should effectively be discussed with the Mufti. For instance, in each of the three broadcasts, he could deal with an appropriate religious subject.

The letter to Zulficar Pascha must be written in French. It is suggested that Ambassador Schmidt of the "Ministerbuero" make this translation.

"Westphalia", June 1, 1942

sgd. Ettel

Geheime Reichssache !

*Verbindung Faruk
an König*

Zustellung einer Botschaft an S.M. König Faruk.

Die Zustellung einer Botschaft an König Faruk erfolgt auf Grund früher gemachter Erfahrungen zuverlässig und sicher durch seinen Schwiegervater Zulficar Pascha, der bis vor kurzem Botschafter in Teheran war und jetzt nach Ägypten zurückgekehrt ist.- Zulficar Pascha ist ein enger Freund des Großmufti. Der Weg zu Zulficar Pascha führt daher am zweckmäßigsten über den Großmufti.

Eine Fühlungnahme mit dem Großmufti hat ergeben, daß er bereit ist, an der Zustellung einer Botschaft an den König nach besten Kräften mitzuwirken. Er hat hierzu folgenden Vorschlag gemacht:

Der ägyptische Konsul in Istanbul, Mohamed Amin Zaki, ist ein als zuverlässig erprobter ägyptischer Nationalist und Englandfeind. Er kommt in erster Linie für die Zustellung eines Briefes an Zulficar Pascha in Frage. Um festzustellen, ob Amin Zaki bereit und in der Lage ist, den Auftrag durchzuführen, schlägt der Großmufti die Entsendung seines ihm völlig ergebenen und unbedingt zuverlässigen und verschwiegenen Sekretärs Dr. Mustafa el Wakil nach Istanbul vor. Da Mustafa el Wakil die ägyptische Staatsangehörigkeit besitzt, ist der Großmufti der Ansicht, ihn als Kurierbegleiter

mit

mit einem reichsdeutschen Pass nach Istanbul fliegen zu lassen. Der deutsche Kurier erhält den für Zulficar Pascha bestimmten Brief. Dieser Brief wird Dr. Mustafa erst dann in Istanbul ausgehändigt, wenn er festgestellt hat, daß Amin Zaki nach Ägypten reisen will, um den Brief dem Empfänger persönlich zu übergeben.

Der Großmufti ist bereit, auch seinerseits einen Brief an seinen Freund Zulficar Pascha mitzugeben.

Der Vorschlag des Großmufti ist gut. Zu seiner Durchführung ist folgendes zu veranlassen:

- 1) Ausstellung eines reichsdeutschen Passes für Dr. Mustafa el Wakil auf einen angenommenen deutschen Namen.
- 2) Ausfertigung aller notwendigen Papiere, damit Dr. Mustafa als Begleiter des deutschen diplomatischen Kuriers reisen kann.
- 3) Auswahl eines besonders zuverlässigen deutschen Kuriers.
- 4) Festsetzung des Zeitpunktes der Kurierreise und Benachrichtigung des Generalkonsuls in Istanbul.
- 5) Kurz vor dem Abflug:
 - a) Aushändigung des Briefes für Zulficar Pascha mit der Botschaft an den König und
 - b) Aushändigung des für Zulficar Pascha bestimmten Briefes des Großmufti an den deutschen Kurier.

- 6) Nach der Ankunft in Istanbul begibt sich der Kurier zusammen mit Dr. Mustafa zum deutschen Generalkonsul. Letzterem werden die Briefe zur sicheren Aufbewahrung übergeben.
- 7) Dr. Mustafa stellt fest, ob Amin Zaki bereit ist, persönlich die Aushändigung der Briefe an Zulficar Pascha in Ägypten vorzunehmen.
- 8) Sobald die Zusage Amin Zakis vorliegt, erfolgt die Aushändigung beider Briefe durch den deutschen Generalkonsul an Dr. Mustafa, der sie sofort Amin Zaki übergibt.
- 9) Dr. Mustafa meldet die erfolgte Übergabe an den Generalkonsul, der diese Meldung sofort mit dem Sonderfunkdienst dem Herrn Reichsaußenminister zustellt.
- 10) Sollte Amin Zaki die Reise nach Ägypten nicht durchführen können, so soll er zusammen mit Dr. Mustafa unter den in Istanbul lebenden ägyptischen Nationalisten einen anderen geeigneten, unbedingt zuverlässigen Mann zur Durchführung des Auftrages ausfindig machen. Der Name des Betreffenden ist auf funkentelegrafischem Wege dem Auswärtigen Amt mitzuteilen zwecks Herbeiführung der Stellungnahme des Großmufti. Erst wenn dieser sich mit dem Mann einverstanden erklärt hat, darf die Aushändigung der Briefe in der vorgesehenen Weise an ihn erfolgen. Nach erfolgter Übergabe ist gem. Ziffer 9) zu verfahren.

Um Zulficar Pascha die Sicherheit zu geben, daß die Botschaft, die er an den König weiterleiten soll, auch echt ist, wird es sich empfehlen, daß ich den Brief unterschreibe und die erforderlichen Besprechungen mit dem Großmufti führe. Zulficar Pascha kennt mich aus Teheran, wo ich 2 mal Botschaften der Reichsregierung für den König an ihn weitergeleitet und die Antworten des Königs von ihm entgegengenommen habe.- Mit dem Großmufti hatte ich während seines Teheraner Aufenthaltes mehrfach Unterredungen. Aus Gesprächen mit ihm weiß ich, daß er mit Zulficar Pascha eng befreundet ist. Eine Bestätigung hierfür erhielt ich in einem Gespräch mit Zulficar Pascha, der mir mitteilte, daß er sich in Teheran mit seinem alten Freund, dem Großmufti, heimlich getroffen habe.

Wenn der Großmufti in seinem an Zulficar Pascha gerichteten Brief mitteilt, daß ich im Auftrage des Herrn Reichsaußenministers handle und daß ich mit ihm in Berlin die Art der Übermittlung der Briefe besprochen hätte, hat Zulficar Pascha einen untrüglichen Beweis für die Echtheit des Briefes, wobei vorausgesetzt werden muß, daß die Zwischenmänner Dr. Mustafa und der von Istanbul nach Ägypten reisende Vertrauensmann restlos zuverlässig sind und die Originalbriefe weiterleiten bzw. aushändigen.

Für

Für den Wortlaut des Briefes wird folgender Vorschlag gemacht:

Exzellenz!

Schon zweimal hatte ich den ehrenvollen Auftrag, Ihnen Botschaften des Führers bzw. der Reichsregierung zur Weiterleitung an S.M. König Faruk von Ägypten zu übermitteln und die Antwort S.M. von Ihnen entgegenzunehmen.

Im Auftrage des Herrn Reichsaußenministers übermittle ich Euer Exzellenz mit diesem Schreiben folgende neue Mitteilung der Reichsregierung an S.M. König Faruk mit der Bitte um Weiterleitung an S.M.:

Der Führer hat mit wachsender Sorge die englischen Intrigen gegen S.M. verfolgt. Der Führer befürchtet, daß die Engländer mit einem stärker werdenden deutschen militärischen Druck auf ihre Positionen in Ägypten nicht davor zurückschrecken werden, Leib und Leben S.M. nicht nur zu bedrohen, sondern diese Drohungen auch auszuführen. Aus diesem Grunde hält es der Führer für erforderlich, daß S.M. alle Vorbereitungen für eine Flucht aus Ägypten

Ägypten in den deutschen Machtbereich treffen, und im Notfall sich sofort außer Landes begeben zu können.

Zur Sicherstellung der rechtzeitigen Durchführung dieser Flucht wird eine Warnung durch den Berliner Sender gegeben werden. Sobald in den deutschen Rundfunksendungen in ägyptischer Sprache, die täglich um Uhr auf Kurzwelle Meter gegeben werden, zu Beginn der Sendung die Sure des Korans und am Schluß der Sendung die Sure des Korans gesprochen wird, ist der letzte Augenblick zur Flucht gekommen. Um sicherzustellen, daß S.M. die Warnung erhält, werden die betreffenden Sendungen an 3 aufeinander folgenden Tagen die genannten Koran Suren wiederholen.

Der Führer hat angeordnet, daß S.M. bei Ankunft im deutschen Machtbereich mit allen ihm als befreundeten regierenden Herrscher Ägyptens zustehenden Ehren aufgenommen wird und in der Fortsetzung seiner Regierungstätigkeit von deutscher Seite jede nur mögliche Unterstützung erhält.

Der kürzeste und sicherste Weg in den deutschen Machtbereich führt mit Hilfe eines Flugzeuges

zum

zum General ^{Feldmarschall} Rommel. Mit jedem anderen von S.M. für aussichtsreicher angesehenen Weg, z.B. nach Creta ist die Reichsregierung selbstverständlich einverstanden.

Die Zustellung dieses Briefes erfolgt durch einen vom Großmufti bestimmten Vertrauensmann, der gleichzeitig ein persönliches Schreiben des Großmufti an Euer Exzellenz überbringt.

Der Großmufti kennt den Inhalt dieses Schreibens nicht. Er weiß nur, daß es sich um die Übermittlung einer Botschaft an S.M. handelt. Die Art der Botschaft ist ihm völlig unbekannt.

Ich darf Euer Exzellenz bitten, mir auf einem Ihnen geeignet erscheinenden absolut sicheren Wege eine Bestätigung des guten Erhalts dieses Briefes und die Antwort S.M. zu übermitteln.

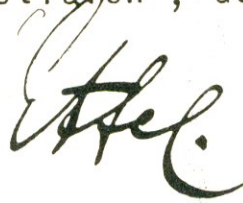
Möge Gott S.M. und die Königliche Familie gnädig schützen und die Pläne zur Sicherung und Erhaltung des Lebens S.M. und der Königlichen Familie gelingen lassen.

Mit den besten Wünschen für Ihr persönliches Wohlergehen und dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung verbleibe ich Euer Exzellenz
sehr ergebener

Die Angaben über Funkzeiten und Wellenlängen müssen noch eingeholt und ihre Einhaltung bis zur erfolgten Abgabe der Warnung sichergestellt werden. Die Art der Warnung wäre zweckmäßigerweise mit der Großmufti zu besprechen. Er könnte z.B. für jede der 3 Sendungen ein geeignetes religiöses Thema behandeln.

Der Brief an Zulficar Pascha muß in französischer Sprache abgesandt werden. Es wird vorgeschlagen, daß Gesandter Schmidt vom Ministerbüro diese Übersetzung vornimmt.

"Westfalen", den 1. Juni 194

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. H. C.' or similar, written in a cursive style.

FAROUK EXPRESSES HOPES FOR AXIS VICTORY

(Translation)

SECRET REICH MATTER

Berlin, March 24, 1943

From Ambassador Ettel

The confidential agent who transmitted a message from the Reich to King Farouk, has, in the meantime, returned from Egypt. During his stay he had two lengthy conversations with King Farouk. In these conversations the King gratefully acknowledged the security measures which the Reich had taken for his person and the manner in which this delicate question had been handled. King Farouk instructed the confidential agent to convey the King's gratitude to the Foreign Minister of the Reich.

The King also informed the confidential agent that, as in the past, he was still hoping for an Axis victory. Specifically, the King declared that the rumors which were being circulated about a rapprochement between him and the democracies, were nothing else but a matter of political expediency and shrewdness, necessary for the then prevailing circumstances. The King also expressed his thanks for the dilatory way in which the matter of Prince Mansur's departure from Istanbul had been handled. Under the present circumstances, the King no longer objected to the Prince going to Italy or Germany.

Finally, the King instructed the confidential agent to convey his best wishes to the Mufti of Jerusalem and to all those who work with him for the success and the victory of the Axis.

Submitted to the Foreign Minister of the Reich.

sgd. Ettel

Assures Nazis No Rapprochement Between Him and Democracies

Geheime Reichs...

Gesandter Ettel

Der Vertrauensmann, der seinerzeit die Übermittlung einer Botschaft der Reichsregierung an König Faruk leitete, ist inzwischen von seiner letzten Reise aus Ägypten zurückgekehrt. Während seines Aufenthaltes in Ägypten führte er zweimal längere Unterredungen mit König Faruk. In diesen Gesprächen hat der König zum Ausdruck gebracht, daß er die seinerzeit von Seiten der Reichsregierung getroffenen Sicherheitsmaßnahmen für seine Person und seine Familie in der diese heikle Angelegenheit behandelt sei, dankbar würdige. Er hat den Vertrauensmann beauftragt, dies zu meiner Kenntnis zwecks Weiterleitung an den Reichsaußenminister zu bringen.

Der König hat dem Vertrauensmann weiter mitgeteilt, daß er nach wie vor einen Sieg der Achsenmächte erhofft. Der König habe insbesondere erklärt, daß alles, was die Annäherung zwischen ihm und den Deutschen anzeigt, ein Zeichen einer Annäherung zwischen ihm und den Deutschen sei. Der Vertrauensmann berichtet, nichts anderes sei als was die gegenwärtigen Umstände und die gebotene Klugheit erfordern. Der König habe sich auch für die dilatorische Behandlung in der Frage der Abreise des Prinzen Mansur aus Ägypten bedankt. Unter den gegenwärtigen Umständen hätte der König nunmehr keine Bedenken, daß der Prinz nach Italien oder nach Deutschland reise.

Der König hat den Vertrauensmann schließlich beauftragt, seiner Eminenz dem Großmufti von Jerusalem mitzuteilen, die mit ihm für den Erfolg und den Sieg der Achsenmächte zusammenarbeiten, seine herzlichsten Wünsche zu übermitteln.

Hiermit

dem Herrn Reichsminister ^{98. 21. 31. vorgelegt}
~~dem Herrn Reichsminister~~

9/25
3

vorgelegt.

Berlin, den 24. März 1943

Rettel.

EGYPTIAN PLANES WITH MILITARY DATA FLY TO ROMMEL

(Translation)

To be Delivered in
Sealed Envelope

T e l e g r a m

(G. Schreiber)

Sent July 28, 1942 - 17.25 hrs
Arrived July 28," - 17.45 hrs

Nr. 756 of July 28, 1942
RAM 175/R.

- 1.)
- 2.) For L.R. von Neurath,
Africa-Corps

It has been brought to our attention, from a confidential but reliable source, that on July 6, or on a subsequent day, two Egyptian military planes, piloted by an Egyptian officer and an Egyptian under-officer, had been instructed by the highest Egyptian authorities, to fly to Fieldmarshal Rommel.

On both airplanes there were important maps and plans which are of vital importance for the German military authorities. The pilots had received additional oral instructions.

The Foreign Minister of the Reich requests you for news by return, as to what has transpired about the two Egyptian airplanes.

sgd. Sonnleithern

Nur als
Verschlußsache
zu behandeln

T e l e g r a m m
(G-Schreiber)

Sonderzug, den 28. Juli 1942 - 17.25 Uhr
Ankunft: " 28. " " - 17.45 Uhr

Nr. 756 vom 28.7.42.

C i t i s s i m e !

RAM 175/R.

Vermerk:

Unter Nr. 92 an L.R.
von Neurath, Afrika-
korps, weitergelei-
tet.
Tel.Ktr., 28.7.42.

St. S. Keppler

U. St. S. Pol.

U. St. S. R.

~~Botsch. Ritter~~

U. St. S. Luther

Leiter Abt. Pers.

" " Ha. Pol.

" " Kult

" " Presse

" " Rundfunk

" " Inf.

Chef Prot.

Dg. Pol.

Arb. Expl. bel. *Pol 11*

1.) Telko.

2.) Für L.R. von Neurath, Afrika-Korps.
Citissime!

Wie uns aus vertraulicher, aber zuverlässiger Quelle bekanntgeworden ist, haben sich im Auftrage höchster ägyptischer Stellen zwei ägyptische Militärflugzeuge, von einem ägyptischen Offizier und einem ägyptischen Unteroffizier geführt, am 6.7. oder einem der darauffolgenden Tage zu Generalfeldmarschall Rommel begeben. An Bord beider Flugzeuge fanden sich für die militärische Kriegsführung wichtige Karten und Pläne. Die Flugzeugführer hatten ergänzend mündliche Instruktionen erhalten.

Reichsaussenminister bittet Sie um umgehenden Bericht, was dort über die beiden ägyptischen Flugzeuge bekanntgeworden ist.

Sonnleithner.

MUFTI URGES NAZIS TO ATTACK JERUSALEM AND TEL AVIV

Goering Turns Down Request Only Because of Lack of Adequate Force

(Translation)

SECRET

Air Force Command Staff
Nr. 35526/43 g. (III D 4)

H.Qu., October 29, 1943

R E P O R T

In re: Telephone call from Oberleutenant Jetsche
concerning air attacks on Palestine.

1. The Zionist session in question takes place, according to the Reich Security Office, on November 2 of this year, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, in Jerusalem.

An attack on the building in which the Congress will meet is not considered, since its location is not known. There might be considered, under certain circumstances, a demonstration attack on the Jewish Agency, the large ministry-like office building of the upper Zionist administration. The location of this is given in the city plan of Jerusalem (distributed as map of objectives).

As a city, Jerusalem has no great military importance. It has about 129,000 inhabitants, of whom half are estimated to be Jews. It is the seat of the Palestine Mandate Government, of the above-mentioned Jewish Agency, and of a Zionist university. Great defense industries or upper command headquarters are not known to be in Jerusalem, and are probably not found there. In connection with an attack directed against the city in general, it should be remembered that Jerusalem has a large Arab population and that it contains the holy places of the Christian and Mohammedan religions and an extremely large number of international Monastic and charitable institutions.

2. As demonstration against the Zionist Congress an attack on one of many military objectives along the Palestine coast and in the coastal region should be considered. Even the Grand Mufti, as the Reich Security Headquarters has said, would consider this sufficient. In the said areas are numerous supply and munition dumps and newly constructed bomber fields. Especially important objectives, also, are the harbor and oil refinery of Haifa.

3. An air attack on Tel Aviv, the citadel of Palestinian Jewry and the emigration, has been repeatedly proposed during the last half year by Arabs, especially by the Grand Mufti. A copy of the draft proposal is herewith supplied. The matter was laid before the Herr Reichsmarshal for his decision and was turned down by him on July 17.

RRRR
J. 1061

~~Geheim~~

Geheim

Luftwaffenführungsstab I c
Nr. 35526/43 R. (III B 4)

M.Qu., den 29. Oktober 1943

22

V o r t r a g s n o t i z

Betrifft: Telefonanruf von Oblt. Zetsche bezgl. Luftangriffe im palästinensischen Raum.

- 1.) Die fragliche Tagung der Zionisten findet nach Auskunft des Reichssicherheitshauptamts* am 2. Nov. d. Js. anlässlich des (15.) Jahrestags der Balfour-Deklaration in Jerusalem statt.

Ein Angriff auf das Gebäude, in welchem der Kongress tagen wird, kommt nicht in Betracht, da die Örtlichkeit an der die Zusammenkunft stattfindet, nicht bekannt ist. In Frage käme unter Umständen ein Demonstrationsangriff auf die Jewish-Agency, das große, ministeriumartige Dienstgebäude der obersten zionistischen Verwaltungsstelle. Dessen Lage ergibt sich aus dem Stadtplan von Jerusalem. (Als Zielraumkarte ver- teil-)

Jerusalem hat als Stadt keine größere militärische Bedeutung. Es hat rd. 129.000 Einwohner, von denen schätzungs- weise die Hälfte Juden sind. Es ist Sitz der palästinensischen Mandats- regierung, der bereits erwähnten Jewish-Agency und einer zionistischen Universität. Größere wehrwirtschaftliche Betriebe und obere Kommandostellen sind in Jerusalem nicht bekannt und dort auch wohl nicht vorhanden. Bei einem auf die Stadt im allgemeinen angesetzten Angriff wäre zu berücksichtigen, daß Jerusalem von einem starken arabischen Bevölkerungs- teil bewohnt wird und daß die Stadt die heiligen Stätten der christlichen und mohammedanischen Religion sowie ausser- ordentlich zahlreiche internationale klösterliche und charitative Einrichtungen enthält.

- 2.) Als Demonstration gegenüber dem zionischen Kongress wäre indessen auch ein Angriff auf eines der zahlreichen militä- rischen Objekte in Betracht zu ziehen, die an der Küste und im Küstenraum Palästinas vorhanden sind. Auch der Großmufti würde dies, wie beim Reichssicherheitshauptamt geäußert wurde für ausreichend halten. In dem genannten Gebietsstreifen sind zahlreiche Material- und Munitionslager sowie auch neuausge- baute Bomberplätze vorhanden. Besonders wichtige Objekte

* Referat Ober
B. Referat der Graefe
M. 806932

LM22

sind hier ferner der Hafen und die Ölraffinerie von Haifa.
Über alle diese Ziele sind hier verfügbare Archivunterlagen
vorhanden.

- 3.) Ein Luftangriff auf Tel Aviv, die Zitadelle des palästinensischen Judentums und der Emigration, ist im Laufe des letzten halben Jahres wiederholt von arabischer Seite, insbesondere auch vom Großmufti, vorgeschlagen worden. Hierüber wurde die in Abschrift beigelegte Aufzeichnung angefertigt. Die Angelegenheit ist dem Herrn Reichsmarschall zur Entscheidung vorgelegt worden und wurde von diesem unter dem 17. Juli d. Js. abgelehnt.

V e r t e i l e r :

Ic/III

Ic/I (~~2-malig~~ Robinson)

Ic/III A

Ic/III D 4 (Entwurf)

H. $\frac{29}{10}$
Hs.

MUFTI RENEWS REQUEST FOR BOMBING OF TEL AVIV

(Translation)

H.Qu., March 30, 1944

Air Forces Command Staff

Foreign Air Force West
Nr. 9753/448. (D 4)

R E P O R T

In re: Grand Mufti's Urging of a Bombing
Attack on Tel Aviv on April 1.

The Grand Mufti has already repeatedly proposed bomb attacks on Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in order to injure Palestinian Jewry and for propaganda purposes in the Arab world. Up to now we have never yielded to his urgings. The proposition was laid before the Reichsmarshal for his decision and was turned down by him on July 17 of last year. The copy of a report of October 29 concerning this is enclosed.

2 Enclosures (4 pages)

Entwurf

Geheim

Luftwaffenführungsstab Ic
Fremde Luftwaffen West
Nr. 9753/44 g. (D 4)

H.Qu., den 30.3.1944

30

V o r t r a g s n o t i z.

Betr.: Anregung des Großmufti zu einem Bombenangriff auf
Tel Aviv am 1. April.

Der Großmufti hat bereits wiederholt Bombenangriffe gegen Tel Aviv und Jerusalem in Vorschlag gebracht, um das palästinensische Judentum zu treffen und mit diesen Angriffen in der arabischen Welt eine propagandistische Wirkung zu erzielen. Diesen Anregungen ist unsererseits bisher niemals entsprochen worden. Ein gegen Tel Aviv in Anregung gebrachter Angriff ist dem Herrn Reichsmarschall zur Entscheidung vorgelegt und von diesem unter dem 17. Juli vorigen Jahres abgelehnt worden. Abschrift einer einschlägigen Vortragsnotiz vom 29. Oktober vorigen Jahres ist unter Rückebittung beigelegt.

2 Anlagen (4 Blatt)

Verteiler:

Robinson Ic Fremde Luftwaffen West
D4 (2x Entwurf und KTB)

Arndt 34/3

H. 30
3.

Ans. auf 10 Tagen

LM 22.

Dr. J. G.
Mühlig
H. 22
3

A b s c h r i f t

S t e l l u n g n a h m e

zum Vorschlag eines Luftangriffes auf Tel Aviv (Palästina)

Tel Aviv ist eine erst nach dem Weltkrieg erbaute, ausschließlich von eingewanderten Juden bewohnte Stadt mit etwa 150.000 Einwohnern (s. anliegende Bildskizze). Sie entstand als nördlicher Ausläufer der (von Arabern bewohnten) Stadt Jaffa, hat diese aber an Ausdehnung und Bevölkerungszahl weit überflügelt. Tel Aviv ist neben Jerusalem und Haifa die wichtigste städtische Siedlung des palästinensischen Judentums. Seine Bevölkerung umfasst etwa 1/3 der jüdischen Gesamtbevölkerung (rund 450.000) des Landes.

Im Laufe des Krieges sind in Tel Aviv - begründet hauptsächlich durch die aus Deutschland eingewanderten Emigranten - zahlreiche Industrien entstanden. Gemeldet worden sind: Werkzeug- und Textilfabriken (für Zelt- und Khaki-Stoffe) und daneben Fabriken zur Herstellung von chemischen und pharmazeutischen Artikeln, optischen und feinmechanischen Geräten, elektrischen Apparaten, von Schuhen und ledernen Ausrüstungsgegenständen. Alle diese Unternehmen arbeiten für den Bedarf der im Mittleren Osten stehenden anglo-amerikanischen Heereskräfte.

Bei den einzelnen Fabrikationsstätten handelt es sich durchweg um kleinere Anlagen, die zumeist noch im ersten Gründungsstadium stehen und sich räumlich noch wenig ausgedehnt haben. Über die örtliche Lage der einzelnen Werkstätten ist nichts bekannt. Das Luftbild von Tel Aviv lässt irgendwelche charakteristischen Fabrikanlagen nicht erkennen.

Die auf der anliegenden Bildskizze von Tel Aviv hervorgehobenen Objekte des Verkehrs und der Versorgung sind zur Anlagen von örtlicher Bedeutung.

Tel Aviv ist zweifellos eine Örtlichkeit, die für Gegenschläge gegen die britisch-amerikanischen Terrorangriffe in Betracht zu ziehen wäre. Ein etwaiger Angriff müsste mit stärkeren Kräften geführt werden, um nachhaltiger Wirkungen zu erzielen.

gez. Unterschrift.

(29.6.)

(Translation)

C o p y

Argument in Favor of an Air Attack on Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv was built after World War I. Its inhabitants are exclusively Jewish immigrants -- about 150,000. It started as a northerly spur of the Arab city of Jaffa, but has outstripped Jaffa in area and population. With Jerusalem and Haifa it is one of the most important settlements of Palestinian Jewry. It contains about one-third of the whole Jewish population of the country.

In the course of the war numerous industries have been developed in Tel Aviv, founded chiefly by Jewish immigrants from Germany. Among them are tool and textile factories (felt and khaki cloth), chemical and pharmaceutical establishments, factories for optical goods, electrical appliances, shoes and leather goods. All these industries work to supply the needs of the Anglo-American armies in the Middle East.

The individual plants are small, still in the first stage of development. Nothing is known about their location. The characteristics of such factories cannot be recognized on the air views of Tel Aviv. Pictures of the city show traffic and supply points of only local importance.

Without doubt Tel Aviv should be considered as the object of counter-attacks against the British and American terror attacks. Any attack must be carried out with very strong forces to have a lasting effect.

sgd. Unterschrift.

(29.6)

1 enclosure.

